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Reconstruction in North Carolina. By J. G. DE ROULHAC HAMILTON. (Raleigh, N. C.: Edwards and Broughton. 1906. Pp. 264.)

THE work under review is the latest published result of those investigations in the field of Reconstruction history which were begun some years ago under the direction of Professor Dunning of Columbia University. If carried to completion Dr. Hamilton's promises to be one of the most useful of those studies. In North Carolina as in other Southern states the Reconstruction can be explained only after an examination of ante-bellum and Civil War conditions, so in this work Dr. Hamilton has first given a summary of political conditions before 1865, with special reference to the development of the secession movement and to the rise of a peace party during the war. The second chapter is devoted to an account of the two attempts at reconstruction during the war—one by natives from within, the other an attempt by President Lincoln to set up the Stanley government. Social and economic conditions at the close of the war are also described in order to complete the background of the Reconstruction. The remainder of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the "Johnson" government, its overthrow by Congress, and the inauguration of the new régime under the Reconstruction Acts. The volume closes with the second coming into power of Governor W. W. Holden in 1868, leaving for later treatment the working out in North Carolina of the congressional plan of Reconstruction.

In making this study the author has evidently exhausted the material relating to his subject. He has used not only the stock sources, but it seems that he has made an examination of practically all of the newspapers of the state, and of the manuscript archives of the state—a source that none of those who have previously worked in the Reconstruction field have been able to explore. To the reviewer it appears that the use of these sources has been careful and the interpretation judicious. The material has been digested and condensed in order to avoid overloading the text with details. A more extended use of the correspondence in the better Northern newspapers would have given sidelights upon conditions in North Carolina that could not be had from local newspapers.

A work of this kind must, of course, go again over ground already partially explored by previous workers on similar subjects. The marked originality of Dr. Hamilton's treatment consists in its being an account of affairs in North Carolina, a state of the Upper South which had its own peculiar problems, distinct from those of the Lower South which have been already described. In North Carolina the problem of the negro, for instance, was far from being as grave as in the Lower South. This allows other factors to become more important and makes possible a marked political division of the whites before, during, and after the war. Dr. Hamilton does his best work in his treatment of

the shifting of political parties and leaders during the decade before 1868. A similar work must be performed for each other reconstructed state before a clear understanding of Reconstruction and of present politics can be had.

Some points are worthy of special mention: the author emphasizes the continuing influences of the ante-bellum rivalry of Whig and Democrat; the curious fact is clearly brought out that some of the radical secessionist leaders not only soon wanted peace, but later strongly opposed negro suffrage and finally became leaders of the negro party—W. W. Holden of North Carolina and F. J. Moses of South Carolina are types; the conservatives, largely Whigs, effected secession at the last, fought the war, formed the “Johnson” governments, and later organized the Democratic party—so that in North Carolina even more than in other Southern states the present Democratic party rests on a Whig foundation.

In criticism of the work little can be said. The influence of secret societies in forming the negro party was, as the author says, important, yet this point is not developed; in discussing the number of North Carolina troops in the Confederate army (p. 35) the total enrollment is given, not the number of individuals; and since there was such a close relation between the number of negroes in a community and the politics of the whites in that locality, it would have been well if the author had shown more clearly the differences between the black and the white counties, especially since the geographic, social, and political sectionalism of North Carolina was more complicated than that in other Southern states. However, it is possible that in the second volume these matters are to be dealt with, and the neglect of them in this volume does not prevent it from being the most useful treatment of state politics during the period.

WALTER L. FLEMING.

The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898. Edited by EMMA HELEN BLAIR and JAMES A. ROBERTSON. Vol. XXXIX., 1683-1690. Vol. XL., 1690-1691. Vol. XLI., 1691-1700. Vol. XLII., 1670-1700. Vol. XLIII., 1670-1700. Vol. XLIV., 1700-1736. Vol. XLV., 1736. Vol. XLVI., 1721-1739. (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company. 1906, 1907. Pp. 303, 473, 324, 313, 319, 313, 331, 376.)

VOLUMES XXXIX.-XLIII. of this series, so far as their documents follow the strict chronological order, are occupied with the last two decades of the seventeenth century. More space in these five volumes is occupied, however, with extracts from missionary chronicles covering practically the entire second half of that century, and with appendices giving ethnological descriptions of the Filipinos in general and of the relations of the Spaniards with the Moros, including documents coming down to the last years of Spanish rule in the Philippines.